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Vessels Sailed.

Steamer Philomena, pollock seining.
Steamer Bethuna, pollock seining.
Sch. Reliance, pollock seining.
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, haddocking.
Sch. Avalon, Boston.

Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

The "Home Guard" halibut fleet and the Seattle halibuters received from Seattle outfitters their usual Christmas presents. They consisted of 80 boxes of oranges from the outfitters, and the writer does not know how many jugs of "red eye" from the Seattle saloonmen.

It is probable that the large schooners will return to Seattle about March 1. Consequently there will be but four shipments of any halibut of any importance from Southeastern Alaska after January 10.

The last census has revealed the fact that the Southeastern Alaska fishermen are practically wifeless. It would require a steamboat load or two of Scandinavian girls or girls speaking English with a strong Scandinavian accent to supply the fast-increasing demand for wives among the Norwegian and Swedish fishermen alone.

Late quotations for Alaska fish at Seattle are as follows: Halibut, 8 and 10 cents; king salmon (red), 10 cents; king salmon (white), 6 cents; black cod, 5 cents; Alaska pickled herring, \$8 barrel; dry salted herring, \$50 ton; red cod, 4 cents.

Several well known halibut fishermen have recently been convicted and sentenced to terms in prison for giving intoxicants to American born people, the Alaskan Indians.

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BOSTON FISH PRICES LOW.

EIGHT ARRIVALS GIVE DEALERS AMPLE SUPPLY FOR PRESENT DEMANDS.

Eight craft are at T wharf this morning with a small supply of fresh fish, but plenty for the wants of all the concerns. Prices hold low, although the prospect of a big fleet Monday is not especially good, as far as off-shores are concerned.

Schs. Susan and Mary and Richard of the Georges haddock fleet are in with good trips and sch. Olive F. Hutchins of the market fleet has a nice catch. The rest have small trips.

Haddock sold from \$1.80 to \$3.50, large cod \$4 to \$4.50 and pollock \$3. Hake were down to \$2.75 and \$3 and cusk fetched \$2.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Harriet, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 800 hake.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 3000 haddock, 1800 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 2500 haddock, 2500 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. J. F. McMorrow, 500 cod.

Sch. Susan and Mary, 60,000 haddock, 3000 cod.

Sch. Freedom, 2500 cod.

Sch. Richard, 50,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Haddock, \$1.80 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.50; hake, \$2.75 to \$3; pollock, \$3; cusk, \$2.

Alaska Halibut Fisheries.

The New York Fishing Gazette publishes the following interesting "halibut" letter from Petersburg, Alaska:

"As usual at this season of the year, halibut is scarce, and obtained only in deep water. A large part of the Wrangell Narrows and Juneau fleet are fishing Icy Straits and the west coast Prince of Wales Island grounds. These places are to a certain extent exposed, and only the large schooners fish them.

The Ketchikan fleet, which numbers eight schooners, are fishing Clarence Straits, Union, Kassan, Carter, Yess, Heim and Chomly bays. They and the fleets to the north are producing about 20% of the amount secured in the fall.

The halibut steamers Grant, Chicago, Eddrie, Comet, Thistle, Welding Bros., and the American boats of the New England Fish Co., are fishing Coronation Island, Dixon Entrance and outside Vancouver Island. It is a "stand off" between them and the large schooners regarding the average catch.

The Southwest Alaska fleet now number 61 schooners, 45 of which are fishing out of their Narrows, seven out of Juneau, and eight out of Ketchikan. About 140 halibuters were fishing during October.

The steamer Ragnild, of Petersburg, has outfitted for halibut. She left recently for the south fishing grounds.

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OBJECTION TO RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT REPORTED GROWING

Measure Doubtful of Passage at This Session of Congress.

Local Committee Is Still Actively Busy in Its Opposition.

HEARING TO BE GIVEN.

This morning Congressman Gardner wired T. J. Carroll of the Board of Trade that a hearing will be given in Washington tomorrow afternoon on the free fish clause of the reciprocity treaty. A committee was at once made up and will depart for Washington immediately.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee Saturday introduced in the house of administration bill to carry out the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The bill was referred at once to the ways and means committee.

The feeling is steadily growing here that the chances of the reciprocity agreement passing Congress at this session are growing beautifully less every day, but this is not causing the committees to let up any in their work of assisting in the accomplishment of its defeat if possible.

The working committee of the general committee held a meeting at the rooms of the Master Mariners Association Saturday evening, and besides making considerable progress with its work at hand, listened to a report from Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Board of Trade and general manager of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, who had just returned from Washington, where he had been the past week.

Mr. Carroll brought cheering information and also some helpful suggestions as to lines on which some work could be done which would certainly benefit in the fight against the agreement being enacted into law. He had spent much time with Congressman Gardner, and said that that active and loyal representative was working every minute to bring about the defeat of the bill and would be on the firing line to the finish.

Mr. Carroll said that the Gloucester fishing interest was not alone in this fight against changing the fish schedule for the fish dealers, vessel owners and fishermen of the whole Pacific coast and the Great Lakes were "with us," and working with all their united strength against the agreement, for it meant as much to them as it did to Gloucester.

Other interests too, were aligned solidly against the agreement and it seemed to be the opinion in Washington and in New York, as he came along, that the provisions of the bill were so radical and so sweeping as to preclude it from being passed at this session of Congress, if it were not indeed actually defeated.

He counselled keeping steadily at work in a safe and sane manner and was sure that the efforts made here to help defeat the bill would be conducive of good results.

Lake Fishery Interest United Solidly Against the Bill.

During the meeting Secretary Freeman of the general committee read a letter from the Case Fish Company, one of the large Cleveland lake fishing concerns, which indicated that the whole lake fishing interests were up in arms against the proposed bill and will hold a big mass meeting February 5, and beside this were going to send a big delegation to Washington. They assured the Gloucester men that they were fully in sympathy with them and would do all they could to defeat the bill, which hit them as hard as it did Gloucester. Some time ago they had not only protested to their senators and representatives to the making of a reciprocity agree-

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ment with Canada, but had also asked for an increased duty on fresh fish. In the present case, the strongest representations of protest had already been sent to their representatives and senators and their meeting on February 5 was planned to be a waker.

Encouraging reports were also received from Provincetown which indicated that the vessel owners and fish men there were alive to the importance of the matter and could be counted on to join in the work of defeating the measure. Other reports received indicated that the Maine vessel owners and fishermen generally were not of the opinion expressed by two of the Portland fish shippers that the schedule was a good thing.

Edward K. Burnham, chairman of the working committee, will be at the rooms of the Board of Trade every day until further notice, from 9 to 11 and 2 and 4, to receive suggestions from citizens on things which may be done to help along the work of defeating the agreement. It is also suggested that any citizens having friends anywhere whom they think may be able to exert some influence with representatives or senators in any part of the country, write to them explaining the situation and asking them to assist if possible in defeating the measure.

Minister Fielding Says No Fishery Concessions Were Made by Canada.

In presenting the measure to the parliament at Ottawa, Finance Minister Fielding made a notable speech. In respect to the concessions secured on fish he said:

"Canada has never enjoyed the advantage of free fish into the United States except upon the condition that she grant the United States not only similar privileges but the right to fish in the national waters of Canada. That was the condition of the old reciprocity treaty and under that condition very satisfactory progress in our fisheries was made. There are some people in our country today who attach so much importance to the item of free fish that they would be willing in order to obtain it to give to our American friends the right to fish in our waters. We do not think that this represents the national sentiment. We said to our American friends that we were willing to meet them in the exchange of commodities, that we wanted to show our good will but that we could not discuss the question at all, of giving them free fishing, and practically at an early stage in the negotiations that feature was eliminated.

"One thing further we have done. We have secured, I may say, unconditionally for the first time, what is regarded as a very substantial advantage, the free admission of fish of all kinds into the United States market. In what is commonly called the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty, made between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper on the one side, and Mr. Bayard of the United States on the other in the year 1888, provision was made for free fish being admitted into the United States and the conditions set forth in that treaty, was that Canada should give to the fishermen of the United States certain commercial privileges such as the right to come into our ports and obtain bait, ice and supplies, and to ship crews and transfer their fish.

These commercial privileges were to be granted free of all charge and cost to the United States in exchange for the privilege of free fish. It was admitted at that time that the treaty would probably be ratified, but as there might be some delay in its ratification, and with the view of avoiding the friction which was unhappily existing in relation to our fisheries it was put into the form of what is commonly known as the *modus vivendi*, in which it was declared that for the period of two years, that being the period within which it was thought it would really be ratified, the United States would be allowed to enjoy these commercial privileges by the licenses to be issued to their fishermen at the cost of \$1.50 per ton.

"That arrangement which was contemplated for two years has existed down to the present time. We get a few thousand dollars from the licenses which are issued to our American friends. We are not concerned in the question of the few thousand dollars we get from these licenses, but we insist upon issuing these licenses as an indication of our national right, and once we have regained recognition, as we now have, of our right to these fisheries we do not care about the trumpery sum of one dollar which we get from each of the licenses. But the license must be issued as a vindication of Canada's national right. So it will be seen that that which we failed

to accomplish under the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty, that which was to be given free to the United States in return for free fish we are accomplishing today exactly what they sought to accomplish in the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty, but which unfortunately

was never accomplished because that treaty never went into operation."

What Nova Scotia People Say Regarding the Agreement.

Perhaps there is no better way of telling or seeing how the passage of the proposed reciprocity pact would affect Gloucester and the whole United States fishing interest than learning just how the people to whom the concessions are made look at it. For that reason we give extracts from interviews with prominent fish men, from all along the Nova Scotia shore, which appeared in the Halifax Chronicle and Herald of Saturday. After reading them and fully considering the situation, it will be found that comment is unnecessary and that they furnish the best argument in the world to the New England fishing interest why the measure should be defeated. Indeed it would seem almost that no other argument were necessary from this side than to quote the jubilant notes with which the agreement is received by the Nova Scotia fish people. They even tell "what they are going to do to us," and hail the measure as the plank of salvation and rejuvenation of their fishing business. Here are some of their statements:

Halifax Chronicle Says Almost Too Good to Be True.

The Halifax Chronicle, one of the staunchest supporters of the Laurier government in general and Finance Minister Fielding, who negotiated the agreement, in particular, makes no bones of telling of the good things Canada has virtually obtained without giving anything, or anything, which would injure any of her industries. The Chronicle says of the agreement, "almost too good to be true," and one thing is sure, there is nobody in Gloucester who will blame that paper for so saying. Here's the way the Chronicle puts it:

"Today Mr. Fielding was able to announce that the American government had agreed to open its markets of ninety million people to practically the whole list of Canadian farm products; to products of the forest, in the shape of rough sawn lumber; to products of the fisheries in the shape of free fish of all kinds; to products of the mine in the shape of free coke; to products of the orchards in the shape of free fruits.

"On the other hand Canada gives no concession that will work injury that could be reasonably complained of by any industrial interest. The burden on the taxpayer is relieved to the extent of tariff reductions aggregating over two and a quarter million dollars in the shape of lower duties on agricultural implements, on coal, and on a small variety of minor items. Irrespective of the enormous advantages received in return the tariff reductions by Canada can all be justified on sound economic grounds.

"Canada has preserved her fiscal independence, has kept intact the principle of the British preference and has avoided entirely the opposition booby of an entangling treaty alliance with the United States. In its satisfactory completeness, the agreement which Messrs. Fielding and Paterson have brought back from Washington is, as members of the opposition themselves admit, almost too good to be true."

The Chronicle further says:

"One of the most important conces-

sions secured was in respect to fisheries. The Canadian commissioners declined to grant the American request for the right to fish in Canadian waters. But at the same time Canada had been able to secure free admission for all kinds of Canadian fish on the American market."

Free Entry of Cured and Boneless Fish Great Boom for the Provinces.

It is predicted upon all sides that a new era is about to dawn upon the Nova Scotia fishing industry, and the treaty is looked upon as a master stroke on the part of Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance.

The admission of all kinds of fish, fresh, pickled, smoked, kippered and boneless is sure to boom Lunenburg as a fishing port, and to bring the country to a high plane hitherto unknown in our business annals. It will revolutionize the trade entirely, for instead of the dried product, immense quantities of fresh codfish will go into the American market and be sold on a high scale of profits. It also means that the people will get their returns more promptly than under any other system and, of course naturally enough, bigger prices. It means a bigger fleet for this port and everything else that tends to uplift this place and its advancement on commercial lines.

Capt. Joseph E. Snow, wholesale fish dealer of Digby, says it will be the best thing that has ever happened for everybody concerned in the fish business in Nova Scotia. He has just ordered another up-to-date vessel, to be built by McGill, at Shelburne, to be ready for sea not later than next October.

The Eastern Chronicle will state that along these lines it is the most beneficial move for the general prosperity of Nova Scotia ever made since the abolition of the old reciprocity treaty in 1866.

Among the Liberals generally there is marked rejoicing. They don't anticipate any ill-effects to the local industries and they confidently believe the Provinces will blossom like a rose after the larger American markets are thrown open to our fishermen and farmers. Hopes also are entertained for a boom in shipping and consequently shipbuilding, it being felt that a water-borne trade will spring up between Nova Scotia harbors and the American coast cities.

Canso Believes Free Fish Will Be Beneficial.

At Canso it is generally conceded that free fish will benefit the industry and improve conditions, opening as it does a market which will take on equal terms with the Canadian market any surplus stock of large catches of mackerel, halibut, lobsters, etc. The abolition of the license for fishing vessels is welcomed by the business interests, opening as it will a larger field for the development of trade with the American fishing fleet which frequent this port so much during the fishing season. It will undoubtedly foster more pleasant relations with American fishing crews, such a large number of whom are Canadians.

Fish is the vital item and anything that improves or makes more easy the development of the industry is welcomed by those engaged in it.

Antigonish farmers express great satisfaction as they are now given practically free access to their natu-

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Boston Fish Market Corporation Elected Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, the matter of the preparation of the new quarters in South Boston came up, but beyond the fact that the committee in charge had reported satisfactory progress the officials of the corporation would not give out any statement.

These officers were elected:

President—John R. Neal.

Vice Presidents—William J. O'Brien, George M. Ingalls.

Secretary and Treasurer—Maurice P. Shaw.

Board of Directors—George M. Ingalls, E. A. Rich, N. D. Freeman, John R. Neal, A. E. Watts, L. B. Goodspeed, Frank J. O'Hara, William J. O'Brien, Maurice P. Shaw.

Trustees—N. D. Freeman, E. A. Rich, George M. Ingalls.

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ral market. The fishermen too are jubilant, while there are few, irrespective of party affiliations who are not ready to acclaim the Hon. W. S. Fielding as a master statesman, and Canada's greatest finance minister.

Halifax Merchants See Great Advantages for Foreign Trade.

"H. H. Banks, of Banks & Williams, Halifax commission merchants, and who is interested in the Cape Breton fisheries, stated that it would greatly benefit the Cape Breton fishery business."

"A Halifax Herald reporter in an interview with Manager Boutilier of the Halifax Cold Storage Company, Limited, in regard to the effect reciprocity would have on his company, stated that he did not care to go into details at present, but one thing he would say was that it would be a good thing for the fishing community at large. He further stated that taking off the duty on fresh and green fish would mean higher prices for the people of Canada generally."

E. F. Hart a leading Halifax merchant, expressed surprise at the magnitude of the free list, and thought it would take some time to understand just what it meant. He was sure that reciprocity would be a good thing for the fishermen, as it puts Nova Scotia fishermen practically on the same basis as the Americans as regards supplying the American market, and as we are nearer the base of supplies we will now have the advantage the Americans formerly enjoyed.

Lunenburg, in Mr. Hart's opinion, should derive the greatest benefit, as it opens up the Porto Rico market, which has been closed to Nova Scotia fishermen with disastrous results for the past few years.

F. W. Bissett said that if the reciprocity treaty is ratified it will be a great benefit to the maritime provinces, especially to the fishermen, farmers and lumbermen. With regards to dry fish it may, or may not, be a good thing for the Halifax merchants. If Newfoundland does not get the same reciprocal arrangement it will open up a great market in Porto Rico for our fishermen, as it will mean taking off 84 cents on every quintal of 112 pounds, the present duty on fish going to Porto Rico. The reciprocal agreement may make it difficult for the Halifax dealers to obtain supplies of dry fish, as the fishermen will be sending fresh and salt fish to the American market and the local dealers will have to give high prices to get supplies.

Yarmouth Says It Will Revolutionize Its Trade.

A despatch from Yarmouth says the large list of our articles of export to be admitted duty free into the United States is far in excess of the hopes of any, and it is believed that it will revolutionize their trade. Particularly is this expected to be the case with farm products and fisheries, and everyone is looking for a return of the old-time prosperity they experienced during the 12 years when the Washington treaty was in force.

Lunenburg Firms See Great Possibilities Under Free Fish.

The people of Lunenburg almost without exception, are glad to hear that fish is placed on the free list. A Halifax Herald reporter interviewed two of the leading fish men and found them both warmly in favor of the new arrangement which allows fish to enter the United States duty free.

W. C. Smith & Company, Limited, said the new agreement would be of great benefit to the fisheries. It would bring Nova Scotia fishermen home from Gloucester and other American ports. More ships would be built. The price of fish would be made higher. Boneless fish factories which could not be operated at a profit under the old tariff would resume operation and give employment to many people. The removal of the duty on mackerel and herring would be of great benefit to the shore fishermen.

Arthur H. Zwicker, managing director of Zwicker & Company, Limited, said:

"The removal of the duty on fish will mean an increase in the number of vessels and men going to the banks fishing. Fish will not be higher in price, but the prices will be more uniform. Surplus fish not dried will find a ready market at American ports. Boneless fish factories cannot be operated any more profitably than under the old tariff because, with the duty off, the Americans can get their fish to manufacture as cheaply as we can. The net fishermen will be greatly encouraged and merchants may put on a fleet of purse seiners. Shipbuilders will benefit by the building of new vessels. Freighters schooners will make more money. Large quantities of fish will be sent to Porto Rico, which is a big market for Louisburg."

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HERRING FLEET STILL COMING.

MOST OF THE FLEET HAVE ONLY PARTIAL CARGOES OF FROZEN, SALT AND PICKLED.

The arrivals here since last report comprise one winter haddock and several more of the Newfoundland herring fleet.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, from Brown's bank, had a fine trip of 75,000 pounds of fresh fish and 2500 lbs. of halibut. Capt. Stanley has been dragging in some big trips and lots of them.

Of the herringers, sch. Saladin, which came in Saturday had a small fare of frozen herring, about 350 barrels and sch. Massachusetts brought 300 barrels of frozen and 125 barrels of pickled herring. Sch. Lena and Maud also brought 300 barrels of frozen herring and a few barrels of pickled stock. Sch. Sylvania got in Saturday also, bringing 200 barrels of frozen herring. This morning sch. Alert came in with about a full cargo, 700 barrels of frozen herring and sch. Norma had 500 barrels salt bulk and 370 barrels frozen as well as quite a lot of pickled herring.

All were from Bay of Islands excepting sch. Massachusetts, which came from Bonne Bay.

Several more of the fleet are due now any time, while others are on the south coast of Newfoundland to secure loads of salt cod, they having very few herring.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, Brown's Bank 75,000 lbs. fresh fish, 2500 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Saladin, Bay of Islands, N. F., 350 bbls. frozen herring, 30 bbls. pickled herring 5000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Massachusetts, Bonne Bay, N. F., 300 bbls. frozen herring, 125 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Lena and Maud, Bay of Islands, N. F., 300 bbls. frozen herring, 84 bbls. pickled herring, 60 bbls. salt herring.

Sch. Sylvania, Bay of Islands, N. F., 200 bbls. frozen herring, 20 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Alert, Bay of Islands, N. F., 700 bbls. frozen herring.

Sch. Norma, Bay of Islands, N. F., 500 bbls. salt herring, 370 bbls. frozen herring, 140 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Elizabeth N., Lubec.

Sch. George Parker, via Boston.

Sch. Mary T. Fallon, shore.

Sch. Mooween, via Portland.

Sch. Galatea, shore.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.

Sch. Buema, shore.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, shore.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Sch. Georgia, shore.

Sch. Jeannette, shore.

Sch. Harriett, shore.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Valerie, haddocking.

Sch. Ingomar, haddocking.

Sch. Rex, haddocking.

Sch. Matthew S. Greer, haddocking.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, haddocking.

Sch. Tecumseh, haddocking.

Steamer Nomad, pollock seining.

Steamer Geisha, pollock seining.

Portland Fish Notes.

The fishing steamer Carrie and Mildred, which has been hauled up the past month at Portland, will start out seining for pollock and will be in command of Capt. George McLean.

Capt. Harty, agent of the New England Fish Company, purchased Saturday the entire fare of the Gloucester fishing schooner Mooween, which arrived here Thursday night from Quero banks. The schooner weighed out 22,000 pounds of halibut, 25,000 pounds of shack fish and 5000 pounds of salt cod. Capt. Harty paid 15 3-4 cents per pound right through for the halibut, probably the highest price ever paid at this port for a similar cargo. The schooner stocked about \$4,000 for her whole fare, which is pretty good for her 17 days' cruise, although practically all the fish were caught in four days, the balance of the time the weather being so rough as to kill all attempts at fishing. The Mooween was in with another trip only a few weeks ago, at which time she stocked over \$3800.

Friday sch. George H. Lubec with 10,000 pounds of mixed fish and sch. Albert W. Black with 6000 pounds came in and discharged their fares for the F. S. Willard Co.

Steamer Bessie M. Dugan was also in port.

BOSTON FISH RECEIPTS SMALL

BUT ARE BELOW WHAT ARE GENERALLY EXPECTED FOR MONDAY.

The week's opening at T wharf does not find any too large a fish offering from the fleet to the dealers. Six of the off-shore fleet have from fair to fine catches, while nine of the market boats, all cod netters but two show the result of pretty good fishing all around. Hailing for 78,000 pounds, the Conqueror, Capt. Robertson Giffin, has the largest trip in the dock and the best of it is she has 20,000 pounds of cod in the lot. All the off-shore boats show improvement in the codfish line.

Sch. Avalon, which went up from here, is taking out her frozen herring rapidly.

Haddock sold at \$1.90 and \$2 for off-shores, \$2.25 to \$4 for shores, while large cod ranged from \$4 to \$4.10. Hake brought \$3.75 to \$4 and a few halibut went for 18 cents per pound.

Taken altogether last week was a good one in the fish market. There was plenty of haddock, and a fair supply of other fish, although not quite as much as the dealers could have handled. Receipts from outside, however, helped out considerably.

Last week there were 104 fishing vessels which sold their catches at T wharf and they landed 2,247,200 pounds of ground fish, while in the same week of last year there were 116 vessels with 2,467,400 pounds.

Fishermen along the shore did well last week, and sent to the Boston wholesale market 539 barrels and 3030 boxes of fish, against 786 barrels and 486 boxes in the same week of last year. Last week also the dealers received from the provinces 4130 boxes of smelts and 1504 crates of lobsters, against 9091 boxes of smelts and 1131 crates of lobsters in the same week of last year.

As the captains come in they discuss the effect that the proposed reciprocity with Canada will have on their business. They are divided in opinion, some foreseeing evil, and others claiming that they will not suffer to any great extent. The captains whose homes are in the provinces say they will wait until the adoption of the treaty by congress before they will make any move toward a change of habitation, and will study the possibilities deeply before making a change of command. The men of the crews are equally divided. Some see a chance to get work near their homes and families, while the unmarried men as a rule see more for themselves here under any circumstances.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Squanto, 40,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 cusk, 2500 halibut.

Sch. Georgianna, 40,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.

Sch. Slade Gorton, 35,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 8000 cusk, 200 halibut.

Sch. Washakie, 15,000 haddock, 2800 cod.

Sch. Conqueror, 50,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 1000 hake, 2000 cusk, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Esperanto, 50,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Avalon.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 4000 hake, 500 cusk.

Steamer Foam, 50,000 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Priscilla, 2000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. M. Madeleine, 17,000 cod, 1500 pollock.

Sch. Hobo, 4700 cod.

Sch. Columbia, 1500 cod.

Sch. Diana, 6800 cod.

Sch. Lillian, 1500 cod.

Haddock, \$1.90 to \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.10; markets, \$2 to \$2.75; hake, \$3.75 to \$4; cusk, \$1.75; halibut, 18c per lb.

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Sch. Kineo Lands Halibut Fare at Portland.

Sch. Kineo, Capt. Nathaniel Greenleaf, was at Portland Saturday with a fine trip, 24,000 pounds of fresh halibut, which sold at 14 1-2 cents per pound. The craft fished on St. Peter's bank and saw no vessels except sch. Cava-her, which was there when she first came on and afterward left for the southern edge of Grand bank.